

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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PRICE TWO CENTS. (FIVE CENTS ON TRAINS.)

## FOUR HOURS FIGHT.

American Troops Have a Warm Time of it for Awhile.

## REBELS AT GREAT ADVANTAGE

Being Strongly Entrenched—The Filipinos Driven Back Onto the Town of Cainti, Which was Finally Captured and the Outskirts Burned—The Insurgent Loss was Heavy. American Loss two Killed and a Number Wounded—Desultory Firing at the Outposts of Calocan. General Otis' Bulletin.

MANILA, March 16.—5:50 p. m.—The first battalion of the Twentieth Infantry regiment advanced from Pasig to-day, clearing the country to Cainti, a well defended village of 700 inhabitants, five miles northwest of the foothills.

The troops first encountered the rebel outposts in the dense jungle on the banks of the river. The enemy was dislodged after half an hour's fighting. The Americans advanced in splendid order under a heavy fire until it was necessary to volley the rebels from the trenches. The latter had a great advantage and dropped a number of our men. The Americans charged across the rice fields, making four advances on the enemy, who numbered a thousand men, 500 of whom were entrenched, and in the face of a cross-fire. Our troops, however, carried the town after four hours fighting and burned the outskirts, the rebels firing from the windows and keeping up a running fire in the streets. The Americans then withdrew in order to obtain more ammunition.

The rebels lost about 100 men and the Americans loss was Corporal Johnson, of Company C, and Private McAvoy, of Company L, killed. In addition the following Americans were wounded:

Sergeant Check, Company L; Corporal Households, Company M; Private Kelly, Company C; Private Kinney, Company C; Private Tinkler, Company C; Private Varley, Company G; Private Gilley, Company G; Private Galey, Company F; Private Mahan, Company L; Private Griffiths, Company L; Private Lafayette, Company L; Private MacFarlane, Company L.

Artie Cluckmann, the regimental "mascot" carried a parrot into action and was wounded in the knee.

The insurgents at the outposts and in the trenches beyond Calocan fired several volleys last night upon the Kansas rangers and a part of the Fourth regulars, desiring, it is supposed, to discover if the American lines had been thinned by the movement of General Wheaton's command. The Americans in the trenches replied warmly to the fire.

H. Y. Beecher, of Company A, of the Montana regiment, was killed in the engagement.

A battalion of the Twentieth regular infantry routed a small band of Filipinos on the Laguna road, and some sharpshooters who were firing from a house over which a French flag was flying, were dislodged.

A gunboat entered the lake and silenced a one-gun battery in the foot hills.

### General Otis' Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following from Gen. Otis reached the war department to-day:

MANILA, March 16.—Adjutant General, Washington—Reports from Iloilo indicate improvement; less activity on the part of insurgents of island; reports from Negros most encouraging; inhospitable; quiet prevails throughout island, and Col. Smith directing affairs in framing internal government. Cebu quiet and business progressing under United States protection; reports from Samar and Leyte indicate desire of inhabitants for United States troops; these islands occupied; insurgents control confined to Luzon, and the occupation of the Pasig river line with control of Laguna de Bay, has cut the country occupied by the Tagalos in nearly two equal parts.

OTIS.

## THE PEACE TREATY.

The Queen Regent Will Sign the Ratification To-day Without Submitting it to the Cortes.

MADRID, March 16. 1 a. m.—The Queen Regent will sign the ratification of the peace treaty to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The officials here are gratified at the news from Madrid that the Spanish government has abandoned the idea of again submitting the peace treaty to the Cortes, and proposes to have it ratified by the queen regent according to the original programme.

With this disposition on the part of the Spanish government there is no reason, it is said, to apprehend any further to meet the obligations of the treaty requiring that the final exchange of ratifications take place within six months after the date of its signature at Paris, which date would fall on June 20.

According to the treaty the ratifications must be exchanged in Washington, and Secretary Hay himself will act as the representative of the United States government in this matter. Although it is not positively known, it is believed that the Spanish representative will be accompanied by a distinguished suite, if the Duke comes in this capacity, namely as a special envoy from Spain, after completing his functions in that capacity he will present a new set of credentials entitling him to recognition as the first minister from Spain to Washington. He is already favorably known in this country, his wife being of American birth and he being a frequent visitor to the United States. He is now Spanish minister to Mexico.

Aguinaldo on his Last Legs. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16.—United States Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, said here to-day while on route home that President McKinley had received private advice to the effect that the Filipino republic was on its last

legs. He said he had received confirmation from sources very near to the president and that the latter anticipated the final collapse of Aguinaldo's government and complete possession by General Otis within a few days.

### EDITOR MEDILL DEAD.

One of the Organizers of the Republican Party in 1854.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Word was received here to-day from San Antonio, Texas, that Joseph Medill, proprietor of the Chicago Tribune died there early this morning.

Mr. Medill was born in New Brunswick in 1823. When he was nine years of age his father moved to Stark county, Ohio, where the son worked on a farm while acquiring an education. He subsequently studied law and practiced for a time at Massillon. In 1849 he founded a free soil newspaper in Coshocton, and in 1852 established a Whig newspaper in Cleveland. In 1854 he became one of the organizers of the Republican party, and since that time he was prominent in its councils. He moved to Chicago and in 1855 became one of the owners of the Tribune. He was a member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1870 and the author of the minority representation clause and in 1871 was a member of the U. S. civil service commission. He was elected mayor of Chicago in the same year and later spent some time in Europe. On his return he purchased a controlling interest in the Tribune and had since been its editor-in-chief.

### Kipling Growing Stronger.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Rudyard Kipling is steadily improving. He was moved to-day from his rooms on the second floor to a suite on the floor above which has been in readiness for him for several days. He will have more sunshine there and the apartments are brighter than those he has been in. The great author was bundled up in blankets, all the doors of the hotel were closed so that there should be no draughts and he was carried up by strong, gentle hands—a "White Man's Burden."

Mr. Kipling is already at work again. His tremendous energy has already asserted itself and he has tackled yachts. A message was sent to the publisher publishing house to-day for some books on yachts, yacht building and points about the building and sailing of this class of craft.

### Ex-Secretary Sherman's Condition.

ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, March 16.—The condition of John Sherman, the former secretary of state, who is a passenger on board the American line steamer Paris, now making a tour of the West Indian islands, is no better to-day. Mr. Sherman's physicians look for a change this afternoon. He is very feeble.

### Pope's Condition.

ROME, March 16.—Prof. Mazzoni and Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physicians, deny all the alarmist rumors that have been in circulation regarding the condition of his holiness. They declare that the wound made by the recent operation is about healed; that the pope's lungs and heart are absolutely healthy, and that his weakness is not more than is natural in a nonagenarian.

### Election Contest in Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 16.—The supreme court to-day set for hearing on next Monday the contested election case of Curry against Mears, from Taylor county. A motion to quash the alternative writ as to the mandamus and prohibition was made, and the answer of Armstrong, whom it is sought to unseat, was filed.

The case involves a seat in the county court of Taylor county, and incidentally the election of a successor to Fred C. Burdette, deceased, late county clerk of Taylor county. If Armstrong is unseated the court will be Democratic and a Democrat would be consequently elected Burdette's successor. The position is worth \$3,000 a year.

### Attempted Assault.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 16.—This afternoon Frank Dixon, aged forty, attempted assault on the eleven year old daughter of Col. Thomas Slinger. The child had gone to the barn only a few steps from the house when the man followed her in and committed the assault. The child's screams frightened him and he ran, but was pursued and caught by men working at her father's mill nearby. He is now in jail, and will be tried to-morrow. Excitement runs high.

### Postoffice Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Mar. 16.—The postoffice at this place was forcibly entered last night through the front door by burglars. A hole was drilled in the safe and the handle of the door knocked off, and the combination disarranged. There was nearly two thousand dollars in the safe, and it is not yet known whether it was secured or not, as it is impossible to get it open. Fifteen dollars in stamps and change was taken. No clue as to the robbers.

### Bond Issue Authorized.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 16.—The city council to-night adopted by unanimous vote the ordinance which was introduced two weeks ago providing for the issue of \$15,000 of bonds to be used for the purchase of a site for the capitol annex. A special election will be held on the question of issuing the bonds.

### Breach of Promise Suit.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARSONS, W. Va., March 16.—In a breach of promise suit against W. M. Stewart, in the court of this county, here to-day, Nannie Frell was awarded twenty-five hundred dollars by the jury. She sued for five thousand dollars. Both are from Davis, this county.

### A Narrow Escape.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio road engine side-swiped a Monongahela River coal train yesterday afternoon. The fireman on the yard engine, W. T. Ensey, of Grafton, narrowly escaped with a broken knee.

### Officers Commissioned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Commissions as officers in the re-organized state national guard were issued to-day to the following persons: Oscar A. Price, to be captain, and Robert A. Kramer, to be first lieutenant, company H., Roncoveite, Second regiment.

## FIVE MEN ARE DEAD

And one Seriously Wounded in A Shooting Affray.

## AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

The Affair Grew out of the Mayoralty Campaign Under way There—Chief of Police and two Deputies Among the Victims—Masked men at Palmetto, Georgia, Shoot Down Four Colored Prisoners and, Seriously Wound Four Others—Governor Candler Offers a Reward for the Apprehension of the Members of the Mob.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 16.—A shooting occurred here at 5:30 this evening which resulted in the death of five men and the serious wounding of one man. The killed are:

Thomas Toler, chief of police. J. E. Hart, city detective. Thomas F. Goslee, police sergeant. John Williams, son of Sheriff Williams. Louis Hinkle, driver of a brewery wagon.

Ed Spears was shot in the neck, and may die.

The shooting grew out of the mayoralty campaign under way here. The sheriff was a warm supporter of the regular Democratic nominee, while Toler, Hart and Goslee was supporting an opposition candidate.

Early in the afternoon shots were exchanged between Sheriff Williams and his son John, on the one side, and Sergeant Goslee on the other, but no one was injured. After this both parties determined to have it out. Toler, Hart and Goslee were walking south on Central avenue, at about half past 5 o'clock, when they met Sheriff Williams and his two sons, John and Coffey, and Ed Spears. No one can tell who fired the first shot, but in a moment there was a general fusillade in which forty or fifty shots were exchanged. When it was over Toler, Hart, Goslee and Hinkle, a non-combatant, were dead and John Williams was mortally wounded. Williams died an hour later. Louis Hinkle attempted to separate the combatants when the fight started. He was shot in the head and died instantly.

The mayor immediately after the shooting appointed Judge L. D. Belding chief of police. Deputies were sworn in at once and all saloons were ordered closed. There is little factional feeling outside of those engaged in the shooting. Order was easily restored and the city is now quiet. The sheriff and his son, Coffey, are under arrest and no further trouble is anticipated.

Sheriff Williams says a policeman attempted to assassinate him this afternoon. A bystander disarmed the policeman. The sheriff says he was not present when the fight occurred to-night. He claims he did not reach the scene until the shooting was over and that the policeman who attempted to assassinate him in the afternoon began the trouble to-night by shooting the sheriff's son, John.

Sheriff Williams was not present when the battle occurred, but soon appeared and on learning of the death of his son, became frantic with rage. About twenty minutes after the main battle, another affray occurred nearby, in which four or five shots were fired. In this fusillade, Detective Jim Hart went down with the whole lot of his skull blown off.

All of the dead men leave large families.

## MOB'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Four Negro Prisoners Shot Down in Cold Blood, and Four Others Seriously Wounded at Palmetto, Ga.

PALMETTO Ga., March 16.—Four dead negroes lie in Johnson's warehouse. Beside them, groaning in agony are five of their race, all victims of an assault made by white men of this neighborhood at an early hour this morning. This little city has had two incendiary fires, which have almost destroyed it, since January 1, and the negroes who were shot down while begging for mercy, lie where they fell on the blood soaked floor of the improvised jail.

The dead are: Bud Cotton, Henry Bingham, Tip Hutson, Ed. Brown. Dying: John Bigby.

Wounded: Clem Watts, shot in abdomen; George Taylor, wounded in thigh; Isham Brown, shot in body; John Jamison, arm fractured.

The citizens are patrolling the main street of the town and dispersing an occasional group of muttering negroes, who seem determined to get some form of revenge for the slaughter of four of their race.

The scene at Johnson's warehouse, where the nine negroes were confined, and which is now filled with the dead and dying, is a revolting and miserable one. Blood covers the floor and blackened walls are indented with rifle shots. Wives and children of negroes are kneeling by their side in the dimly lighted room and piercing the air with cries and moans of anguish.

The bodies of the dead negroes have not been removed. The coroner has not been notified of the shooting and will empanel a jury about noon. Several doctors were summoned and spent the morning working with the wounded.

Mayor Arnold has summoned a guard of seventy-five citizens to patrol the streets and warehouses, and every citizen seen on the streets is armed with a gun. The situation is believed to be practically under control owing to the good work of Mayor Arnold.

The Palmetto cotton mills shut down to-day on account of the excitement.

### Every man Masked.

The mob was composed of 150 men. Where they came from is a mystery so far as the people of the town know. That some of the people of Palmetto, but not the better class, were in the mob goes without saying. Every face

was masked, and when the warehouse was reached the special guard of five men were covered without a word. In a minute the mob was in the big warehouse and the fusillade opened. The frightened negroes sent up yell after yell, begging for mercy, but it had no effect on the mob. When its work was finished the masked mob turned and quickly disappeared as it had come—on horseback.

Two fires of incendiary origin have occurred here this year, one on February 23, and the other five days later. Fourteen business houses in all were destroyed.

Nine negroes were arrested on suspicion and taken to Johnson's warehouse to await preliminary trial, which was to have taken place this morning. Yesterday the leader of the gang, Bud Cotton, is said to have made a written confession of the guilt of himself and associates. He was the first to die in the mob's bloody work.

The negroes of this community have threatened in the past week to burn Fairburn, the county seat, and it is reported that the mob came largely from that town.

Sheriff J. C. Adderhold is expected from Fairburn with a large posse at any moment.

The Capital Guards arrived at 11 o'clock and were put on patrol duty in different parts of the town. The citizens are apprehensive of an uprising of negroes to-night in an effort to have revenge.

At noon, friends of the wounded arrived at the warehouse and were given those who had been put in the morning groaning loudly, was carefully carried to a wagon and taken home. Upon his arrival there it was found that he did not bear a scratch. John Bigby is badly wounded and cannot recover.

### Governor's Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Governor Candler to-day issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 "for the apprehension and delivery of the first member of the mob and a further reward of \$100 for each additional person implicated" in the killing of the four negroes at Palmetto this morning.

The governor said: "I regard the outrage as simply execrable. These men had been arrested, as I am informed, and proof was at hand to convict them. The law was amply able to punish them."

### Fought over Candidates.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—In a fight over candidates to-night at Grand avenue and natural bridge road, "Bud" Price, a negro, and Edward Osterhide, were shot and almost instantly killed. It is alleged that ex-Detective Jack Williams did the shooting.

The fight took place in front of a saloon and a number of shots were fired into the crowd that had collected, but Price and Osterhide were the only persons hit. The negro was running when struck, and dropped dead in his tracks with a bullet through his brain. Osterhide was also shot in the head, but lived for several minutes.

### Cincinnati Politician Shot.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—James Patterson, a well known character and prominent in local politics, was fatally shot this afternoon by James de Pugh, a lookout in one of the gambling establishments in the city. Patterson was standing at his door yard with his wife when de Pugh fired five times at him. The fatal wound is in the abdomen. Mrs. Patterson was shot in the wrist.

### St. Louis Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The mystery increases in the case of the West End widow, Mrs. McVeay, whose face and body were badly burned Tuesday night by acids thrown by some unknown hand. From what can be learned from Mrs. McGraw, sister of Mrs. McVeay, it is now thought a man attired as a woman committed the deed. Another woman who has been addressed to Mrs. McVeay and is now in the hands of her attorney.

### Six men Frozen to Death.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 16.—Steamer Excelsior which arrived to-night from the mouth of Copper river, Alaska, brings news of the freezing to death of six men on Valdez Glacier about the first of March. They were: Adolph Ehrhardt, New York; Maximilian Miller, New York; Almed Aleeman, New York; Dr. Edward Logan, Denver; Rudolph Ellerkamp, Louisville, Ky.; August Schultz, New York.

All the bodies except that of Dr. Logan were removed and buried at Valdez. Ehrhardt, Miller and Aleeman were members of the scientific prospecting company of New York.

### The Crops Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—There is hardly a section of California that has not been visited with rain within the past two days and in most places it has been raining almost constantly for 48 hours. This rainfall will prove the savior of these late this year, as had it not fallen at this most opportune time, this would have been the second dry season; but now crops are saved, the rivers will furnish plenty of water for the miners and business generally will be good.

### On Personal Business.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Ex-Secretary of Legation Sickles, who is said to be in Madrid, is not there on any mission for the United States government. Probably he represents a personal interest. It is said here that his mother resides in Madrid, and he has probably gone to pay her a visit. He risked his neck during the progress of the late war to pay a secret visit to her and it is supposed that it is his wish to see her again that has caused his presence in Madrid at this time.

### Off for Honduras.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Admiral Sampson reported by cable from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, that he had sailed last night with the flagship New York and the Brooklyn for Calmanera, where they will be joined by the Texas, Indiana, Detroit, and Marblehead, making up a full squadron, and go southward for drill. Good results are expected to follow the visit of the New York and Brooklyn to Puerto Cortez in the matter of effecting a settlement of the Pears' case.

### The Monotonous Tale.

HARRISBURG Pa., March 16.—The fiftieth joint ballot for United States senator taken to-day was as follows: Quay 6, Jenks 14, Dalzell 14, Stewart 7, Stone 4, Irwin 3, Huff 4, Widener 3, Rice 2, Grow 1, Riley 1, Tibbs 2, Smith 4, Markle 1, total 207; necessary to a choice 102; paired or not voting 48; absent and not voting 2.

### Edwards Knocked Out.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Joe Walcott, the colored pugilist, knocked out Billy Edwards of Australia at the Broadway Athletic club to-night in the thirteenth or what was to be a twenty round bout.

## UNALLOYED PICNIC

Was the Trip of the United States Transport Grant.

## A LIFE OF EASE AND PLEASURE

During the Passage the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea into the Eastern Hemisphere. Only two Days of Storm to mar the Seagiving Vacation of the Soldiers.

Thirteen Members of the Ship's Crew Desert at Port Said—An Indifferent Consul.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

APPROACHING THE ISLAND OF PERIM, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA, Feb. 17.—The United States army transport Grant has the honor of carrying the first American soldiers to sail through the Mediterranean, the Suez canal and the Red Sea into the eastern hemisphere on an errand of civilization.

Her consignment of the army of occupation for the Philippines consists of the Fourth regiment of infantry and one battalion of the Seventeenth, totaling 1,713 enlisted men, 105 cabin passengers, who are the officers, with their families and a crew numbering 136 and two extraneous persons of the newspaper craft.

Up to this day the journey has been an unalloyed picnic, with the best of weather and every material comfort to contribute to its success. Going to war aboard a passenger steamer where warriors may recline in state rooms and pressing a button, summon any luxury from champagne to pie, sit down before a dinner of seven courses, listen to a daily band concert or operatic airs, and between the light demands of duty promenade the deck with sweethearts and wives, presents a striking contrast to Cuban fever ships.

Only two days of storm have marred this sea-going vacation. Those the Atlantic furnished. Port holes were closed and sea sickness prevailed, particularly below decks, where the over crowding of soldiers is the only drawback to complete comfort.

Gibraltar was the first oasis and there the Grant was quarantined a day because of measles in the hospital while the passengers remained prisoners.

Port Said, reached after a week of the Mediterranean, as smooth as a mill pond, proved the most eventful station. There brief reports of the insurrection in the Philippines inspired a general desire to hurry forward and provided food for discussion during the rest of the trip. Officers swarmed ashore for education in the life of the orient which they investigated from mosques to the native dances, returning with cartloads of souvenirs to decorate their cabins, all of which had been advanced in prices to war rates as soon as the American invasion began to arrive.

### Thirteen Desertions.

Thirteen members of the crew and two soldiers landed also, but informally, crawling along the ropes to the docks. Several had wrapped themselves in black cloths and thus disguised as Egyptian ladies, scuttled across the wharves unnoticed.

No less a personage than the chief cook was captured in the very act of desertion. He languished three hours in double irons as an example in the interests of discipline. But everyone on board, including the victim, refused to regard his punishment seriously—such an atmosphere of good nature pervades this excursion. His defence was: "I could not stand the superciliousness of that steward. He's un-American."

The Grant had paid her \$12,000 tonnage dues and was well on her way down the canal Sunday morning when the desertions were discovered. The consul at Suez was telegraphed to look after the deserters, as America's representative at Port Said had taken no little interest in the welfare of the ship, that, it is said, the officers may suggest to the state department to cut short his tenure of office.

Hundreds of chattering Arabs rushed out from every village along the canal to follow the American soldiers, stripping their scanty garments and diving into the water for money, food and clothes which were thrown to them.

Off Port Tewfik, just where Admiral Camara's bluff fleet had lain at anchor, the Grant was moored on Sunday evening. Half an hour earlier the train from Port Said had arrived at Suez without the deserters, though a company of Egyptian soldiers and squads of policemen were drawn up in the depot to escort them to their ship. So the transport was delayed over night to the deep disgust of the men, chafing to push on to Manila before the fighting is finished.

### Will it Recognize the Union?

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16.—The ten thousand employees of the tin plate plants of the United States not including in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association, will know this week whether or not their union is to be recognized by the American Tin Plate company without submitting the matter to the arbitration of a strike. George Powell, international president of the tin workers protective association, accompanied by John Rumbold, vice-president of the second district and Hugh J. Scanlon, vice-president of the third district, left for Chicago to-day to bring their cause to the attention of President D. G. Reid, of the American tin plate company and his fellow members of the board. President Powell feels assured that he will succeed.

### Germany's Army Bill.

BERLIN, March 16.—When the army bill was taken up in the reichstag to-day, Dr. Lieber, the centrist leader, moved the acceptance of the committee's proposal to reduce the peace effect of the bill to 10 years, adding a resolution to the effect that the house, in its willingness in the event of the bill's grant by the committee proving inadequate, to enter into fresh negotiations with the government.

After some debate, the whole bill was adopted by a vote of 222 to 132. Emperor William's consent to the compromise on the army bill was obtained by Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Posadowsky-Wehner just before his majesty started for Friedrichsruhe.

### Distinguished Arrivals.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the Advance from Colon were C. B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia and E. E. Espinosa, Colombian consul general at New York.

## ROOSEVELT'S ORDERS

To Make the Execution of Mrs. Place as Unsensational as Possible—The Condemned Woman Informed of her Fate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Governor Roosevelt to-day sent to Warden Sage, of Sing Sing prison, a letter giving directions as to details for the execution of Mrs. Place to make it as unsensational as possible. He suggests that one woman attendant be provided, and that one of the physicians be a woman. The letter is as follows:

"In accordance with Mr. Collins' excellent suggestion of yesterday, I desire to have a woman attendant with Mrs. Place. It might also be well to have one reputable woman physician. The district attorney, his assistant, the two clergymen nominated by Mrs. Place, and any other witnesses entitled to enter by law you will see are allowed in. As to representatives of the press, I desire you to have merely one representative of the Associated Press and one representative of the other non-Associated Press papers, but I wish you also to see that no one of those otherwise admitted is a correspondent of any newspaper. I particularly desire that this solemn and painful act of justice shall not be made an excuse for that species of hideous sensationalism which is more demoralizing than anything else to the public mind."

SING SING, March 16.—Warden Sage notified Mrs. Place of her fate to-day. When he approached the woman's cell he said:

"Mrs. Place, I am sorry to say that I come to see you again with bad news. The doctors who examined into your mental condition have made their report to the governor and on the strength of that report the governor has declined to interfere in your case."

Mrs. Place bore the shock without sign of emotion. She remained silent a few minutes and then Warden Sage said: "I have telegraphed for the Rev. Dr. Cole, your spiritual adviser, and he will be at the prison this afternoon."

Mrs. Place then spoke, saying: "I am glad you have sent for Dr. Cole, as I wanted to see him."

She requested that the worden send word to her brother, residing at New Brunswick, N. J., that she desired him to call on her. The warden sent a telegram to the brother.

After the warden left Mrs. Place she began to cry. Warden Riley had a hard time trying to console her.

### THE REAL CULPRIT

In the Dreyfus Case Said to be Former Russian Ambassador

LONDON, March 16.—The Evening News to-day publishes a sensational Dreyfus story. It declares that the former Russian ambassador, Count von Mohrenheim, is the real culprit who sold both Russian and French secrets to the German government, adding that the Russian government itself is convinced of his guilt and that it is only to avoid public scandal greater than the Dreyfus affair that it is unpushed, further than the information that he is not to show his face within the Czar's domains.

Baron von Mohrenheim was formerly Russian ambassador at Paris. He was relieved from his post in December, 1897, and was succeeded by Prince Ourousoff, who was previous Russian minister at Brussels.

### Dreyfus at Cayenne.

JAMAICA, March 16.—A correspondent at Cayenne, capitol of French Guiana, writes that Dreyfus, the famous French military prisoner, is exciting little public interest there, but that private circles are still strongly against him, some predicting his return to his place of captivity on Devil's Island off that coast. This is looked upon as implying that Dreyfus was recently removed from Devil's Island to Cayenne.

### To Acquire Bethlehem Works.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The Evening Telegraph to-day publishes the following